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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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NONFARM EMPLOYMENT IMPROVES SLIGHTLY IN FEBRUARY

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT GROWTH BOOSTS TOTAL WORKFORCE

The employment picture in South Carolina brightened somewhat in February thanks primarily to a boost in government employment. The public-sector job count increased 5,400 over the month and accounted for a similar increase in the total nonfarm workforce. Nonagricultural employment reached 1,298,900 in February even though the workforce in the private sector remained unchanged from January. The job count for nonfarm employment increased 74,100 from the February, 1984 level of 1,224,800.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SHOWS POSITIVE MOVEMENT

Public-sector employment expanded to 252,900 in February reversing the slip of a month ago. State government, adding 2,200 new workers in education, rose 2,800 over the month. Educational institutions at the local level also filled 2,200 positions in February, which led to an overall gain of 2,500 employees. Federal jobs increased 100 during the month to complete the public workforce.

WORKFORCE UNCHANGED IN PRIVATE SECTOR

The workforce in the private sector was unchanged in February from January's 1,046,000, although fluctuations occurred among the various industry components. The greatest monthly differential was provided by manufacturing, which lost 3,400 workers. Employment in non-durables declined 2,700 with half of that drop (1,400) centered in textiles. Stiff competition from lower-priced imports continued to plague textile manufacturers. The durable-good workforce slipped 700 during the month.

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Trade was the only industry to lose ground in February, with a job count 500 less than the previous month. All of the decrease occurred in the retail sector where 700 workers were laid off. Employment in wholesale trade rose 200 to soften the impact.

Services gained ground over the month increasing its workforce 2,300 over January's 206,800. Hotels and other lodging places and educational services, with 600- and 700-job increases, respectively, propelled the industry forward.

Thanks to somewhat milder weather over the month, construction staged a reversal of January's downward trend and returned 1,300 workers to the field. Special trade contractors took the lion's share of the gain, expanding work crews by 900.

In finance, insurance, and real estate, one third of January's 600-job loss was regained. Insurance carriers and real estate were the major beneficiaries of the resurgence in the industry's workforce. And in transportation and public utilities, the final increase was recorded for the month, with an addition of 100 jobs.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCES UPWARD TREND IN FEBRUARY

Female nonfarm wage and salary employment, at 589,600, increased 2,700 in February. Expansions in the government sector more than offset seasonal layoffs and cutbacks in the private sector. Cyclical additions of personnel after semester break created 1,700 and 1,200 jobs for women in local and state government, respectively. Federal government remained constant over the month.

In the private sector, services reported the sole gain of 1,200. Manufacturing registered the largest decline, losing 1,400 females. Nondurable goods were responsible for 79% of the manufacturing downturn. Within nondurables, female employment in textile mills fell 700 to 46,500. Layoffs in wholesale and retail trade (-400) were related to the winding down of both the Christmas shopping season and after-Christmas clearance sales. Transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate recorded minute downturns of 100 each. Construction, the final major division, remained unchanged from January at 6,100.

South Carolina had 30,700 more females working in February, 1985 than in the same month a year earlier. Services experienced the largest increase (+11,800), while wholesale and retail trade was second (+9,900). On the negative side, manufacturing, and transportation and public utilities declined 1,800 and 500, respectively.

1990 OCCUPATIONAL PROJECTIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE STATE

The Labor Market Information Division has completed state-wide occupational projections to 1990, and these data are available on a request basis. A publication with detailed projections and analysis will be released this summer. If you have a specific information need in this area or if you wish to be added to the mailing list for the upcoming publication, contact David Hunter at 803-758-8983.

UNEMPLOYMENT SHOWS SEASONAL DECLINE IN FEBRUARY

South Carolina's unemployment rate dropped to 7.6% in February, following a sharp rise the previous month. This rate represented 114,300 jobless individuals, a decline of 4,200 from the January level. The reduction in unemployment was attributed to seasonal gains in agriculture, construction, and services together with spring semester rehiring of non-faculty personnel at colleges and universities. The national rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 7.3% in February.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

February, 1985

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,505,000	1,482,400	1,432,000	1,531,000	1,502,500	1,458,0
Total Employment	1,390,700	1,363,900	1,322,100	1,421,600	1,394,000	1,353,0
Total Unemployment	114,300	118,500	109,900	109,400	108,500	105,0
Unemployment Rate	7.6	8.0	7.7	7.1	7.2	7

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	186,960	184,460	175,490	205,420	202,280	199,3
Total Employment	177,570	173,970	164,430	197,140	192,690	189,6
Total Unemployment	9,390	10,490	11,060	8,280	9,590	9,6
Unemployment Rate	5.0	5.7	6.3	4.0	4.7	4

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	296,500	290,890	283,400
Total Employment	277,520	271,800	264,930
Total Unemployment	18,980	19,090	18,470
Unemployment Rate	6.4	6.6	6.5

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Charleston's nonagricultural workforce experienced a sizable increase of 600 persons during February. Compared to year-ago levels, employment increased 9,300. The government sector (+800) registered the most significant employment gains. The growth in government employment was concentrated in the local sector where 500 nonfaculty personnel returned to their positions. State government was up 200 over the previous month's employment level. In the private sector, transportation and public utilities; services; and finance, insurance and real estate reported increases of 100 each in their workforces. Construction remained constant at 12,200 during February. Slackening employment was seen in manufacturing (-200); and wholesale and retail trade (-300). The drop in manufacturing was equally shared between durable and nondurable goods, while seasonal employment losses could be blamed for the retail sector's downward trend.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

The number of nonfarm jobs in the Columbia area rose 1,500 in February. The over-the-month increase was attributed mainly to the public sector, where 1,400 jobs were added. Approximately 79% of the increase in government was found in the state sector, while the federal and local divisions reported gains of 100 and 200, respectively. The count of private sector jobs rose 100 to 141,800 in February. This increase was spurred by gains in services (+800) and manufacturing (+100). Seasonal reductions in employment were posted in trade, which experienced a 600 downturn. Negative employment trends were also reported in finance, insurance, and real estate; and construction. Transportation and public utilities recorded no change in employment from January's level of 9,100.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

The Greenville-Spartanburg area total nonfarm employment moved slightly downward in February. Total nonfarm employment dropped 300 from January's figure of 278,800. Significant job losses occurred in manufacturing, where employment dropped 1,200 to 99,700. Permanent and temporary layoffs in the nondurable-good workforce, again as in January, were the primary cause of the manufacturing decline. Other decreases were noted in construction (-200); transportation and public utilities (-100); and wholesale and retail trade (-100). Despite the downward trend, some hiring was seen in services (+800) and total government (+500). The increases in both services and government were caused mainly by seasonal upturns in educational institutions.

Total nonfarm employment displayed a 5,600 increase when compared with the year-ago figure of 1,224,800.

U.S. ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE WEAK IN FEBRUARY

Unemployment dropped to 7.3% of the U.S. work force in February from 7.4% the previous month, but it took a large rise in service employment to offset substantial declines in manufacturing and construction employment. Overbuilding of inventories in late 1984, together with increased import penetration, precipitated the drop in the factory work force. Some of the decrease in manufacturing and construction may have been tied to harsh weather during February, but the strength of the dollar led, and should continue to lead, declines in manufacturing. Strong employment gains were recorded in retail trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate. Substantial hiring was also noted in business services such as personnel and data processing companies.

Retail sales jumped a surprising 1.4% in February. The big increase suggested that consumer spending continued to be strong despite signs of weakness among the nation's factories. This combination of strong demand and weak production indicates that foreign manufacturers are taking a rapidly growing share of the U.S. market as this country's trade deficit grows. The sales increase was led by a big 4.3% jump by general merchandise stores, following a 3.8% decrease in January. Auto sales rose 0.2% in February after surging 4.6% the month before. Sales of durable goods increased 0.9% in February following a 1.4% boost the previous month. Sales of nondurable goods were up 1.7% after holding steady in January.

Industrial production dropped a steep 0.5% during February leaving it at 0.8% below the peak it reached last August. Although partly the result of unseasonably harsh weather, the plunge in output reinforces the belief that manufacturers still haven't recovered from the sluggishness that set in during last year's third quarter.

Production of business equipment in the U.S. fell 0.4% in February following a 0.2% drop in January, even though demand continued to be strong. Reduced output was widespread among industries with only military and space industries, and utilities showing monthly growth.

Housing construction plunged 11.0% during the month, the biggest slip in almost a year following a boost of almost 15.0% in January. The swings in both months came from changes in apartment construction activity. After soaring 68.0% in January, construction of apartments with 5 or more units plummeted 36.7% in February. Speculation about tax reform has created a great deal of uncertainty among investors. The big decline in apartment construction swamped a healthy 5.3% jump in starts of single-family homes in February, which put single-family activity at its highest level since last May. Housing starts for the month did increase in one region, the Northeast, where construction was up 14.7%. The steepest drop occurred in the Midwest, where starts decreased 36.1%.

Personal income rose only 0.3% in February, just half the 0.6% increase of January. The modest advance resulted from higher earnings for service employees being partly offset by a decline in factory payrolls. Wages and salaries grew 0.5% during the month despite a 0.2% slip in manufacturing payrolls.

AVERAGE EARNINGS OF SOUTH CAROLINA'S FACTORY WORKERS RISE

Average hourly earnings for production workers in the state gained $0.06 during February. Both durable and nondurable goods contributed to the increase.

In the hard-good sector, wages, at $7.69 per hour, rose $0.08 for the month. The main influence on this pay hike was the $0.16 rise in furniture and fixtures, due primarily to more overtime with premium pay.

Workers in the nondurable-good sector experienced a $0.05 boost per hour. Within soft goods, significant gains were recorded in paper and allied products (up $0.18), and food and kindred products (up $0.12).

Nationally, production workers earned $9.42 per hour, the same figure earned in January. Average weekly earnings, at the national level, rose $5.66 to $379.63 in February.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

February, 1985

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.54	$ 7.48	$ 7.20	$ 9.06	$ 9.23	$ 8.58
Average Weekly Earnings	$299.34	$300.70	$295.20	$408.61	$411.66	$357.79
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 94.31	$ 95.13	$ 96.28	$128.74	$130.23	$116.70

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.48	$ 7.47	$ 7.06	$ 7.34	$ 7.32	$7.01
Average Weekly Earnings	$299.95	$304.78	$285.22	$295.07	$294.26	$285.31
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 94.50	$ 96.42	$ 93.03	$ 92.96	$ 93.09	$ 93.06

OVERTIME EDGES UP IN FEBRUARY

Factory overtime edged up 0.1 hour in February to 3.2 hours, after slipping 0.4 in January. Compared to a year ago, overtime hours fell 0.2 short. Workers in the durable-good sector picked up 0.3 during the month and reached 3.3 hours, which equalled the year-ago figure. In nondurables, a 0.1 hour gain pushed overtime to 3.2 hours in February, still 0.3 short of the same period in 1984.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

February, 1985

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	3.2	3.1	3.4
Durable Goods	3.3	3.0	3.3
Nondurable Goods	3.2	3.1	3.5

SHORTER WORKWEEK IN STATE'S MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

South Carolina's factory production workers lost 0.5 hour of their workweek in February. The average workweek fell to 39.7 with the most notable losses in the nondurable-good sector.

Workers in nondurables lost 0.7 hour in February from the January level of 39.7. In the soft-good sector, significant job losses were recorded in floor covering mills (down 3.1 hours); food and kindred products (down 2.6 hours); yarn and thread mills (down 1.4 hours); and textile finishing, except wool (down 1.1 hours). Less overtime during February was the primary cause for these declines.

The average workweek in the durable-good sector edged up 0.1 hour over the month, to 41.3 hours. Furniture and fixtures coupled with machinery, except electrical, more than offset the declines in stone, clay, and glass products; and lumber and wood products.

At the national level, the workweek for factory production workers fell 0.6 hour in February.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX SLIPS

The manufacturing production worker productivity index slipped 2.5 points to 107.8 in February. Substantial losses in production worker employment and average weekly hours were the main contributors to this decrease. February's index was 0.5 point higher than the year-ago figure of 107.3.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

February, 1985

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production Worker Productivity Index	107.8	110.3	107.3
Durable Good Productivity Index	148.7	149.7	136.8
Nondurable Good Productivity Index	94.6	97.4	97.8
Textile Productivity Index	69.9	72.3	73.3
Apparel Productivity Index	103.6	106.5	108.7

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Name of Firm	Location	Estimated No. of Workers	Other Information
Kayser-Roth Prosperity	Prosperity	700	This new firm will manufacture hosiery.
E. C. Industries	Powdersville	40	An expansion of E. C. Industries. They manufacture clothing.
Kent, Inc.	Pendleton	40	This infant sleep-wear manufacturer is expanding.
Cory Knits	Union	125	An expansion of Cory Knits. They manufacture knit shirts.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	Mos. Exp. 1/	Other Experience	Mos. Exp. 1/	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired: Full Time	Hours Desired: Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Relocate: Yes	Relocate: No	Location of Applicant*
Executive Housekeeper	99	None	N/A	12	X		$11,000		X	Myrtle Beach
Machinist	48	None	N/A	12	X		$12,000	X		Sumter
Security Officer	36	None	N/A	12	X		$ 6,968	X		Chester
Pharmaceutical Sales	99	None	N/A	16	X		$22,000	X		Lancaster
Financial Analyst	24	Accounting Manager	40	17	X		$20,000		X	Columbia
Cement Mason	99	None	N/A	10	X		$10,400		X	Kingstree
Accounting Manager	99	None	N/A	16	X		$25,000		X	Spartanburg
Supv., Shipping & Receiving	36	Shipping & Rec. Clerk	36	13	X		$16,000		X	Union
Pipe Fitter	99	Service Station Mgr.	99	12	X		$16,700	X		Liberty
Engineering Technician	84	None	N/A	16	X		$28,000		X	Conway
Mechanical Drafter	44	None	N/A	14	X		$20,800		X	Hartsville
Production Superintendent	58	None	N/A	16	X		$35,000	X		Greenville
Agronomist	99	None	N/A	18	X	X	$18,720		X	Beaufort

*There are currently more than 111,600 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1985

Industry	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984	Net Change From: Jan. 1984	Net Change From: Feb. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1298.9	1293.5	1224.8	+ 5.4	+ 74.1
Total Private	1046.0	1046.0	987.2	0.0	+ 58.8
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Construction	82.5	81.2	77.8	+ 1.3	+ 4.7
Heavy Construction Contractors	11.2	11.2	11.5	0.0	- 0.3
Highway and Street Construction	3.6	3.5	3.8	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	7.6	7.7	7.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
Special Trade Contractors	39.8	38.9	35.9	+ 0.9	+ 3.9
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	10.7	10.6	9.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.7
Electrical Work	9.1	9.0	8.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	374.7	378.1	375.2	- 3.4	- 0.5
Durable Goods	126.3	127.0	119.5	- 0.7	+ 6.8
Nondurable Goods	248.4	251.1	255.7	- 2.7	- 7.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	55.4	55.3	54.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.4
Trucking and Warehousing	15.4	15.4	14.5	0.0	+ 0.9
Water Transportation	3.0	2.6	2.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.8
Communication	11.7	11.9	12.8	- 0.2	- 1.1
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	7.9	8.0	9.0	- 0.1	- 1.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.5	17.5	16.8	0.0	+ 0.7
Electric Services	12.0	12.0	11.5	0.0	+ 0.5
Combination Utility Services	4.0	4.0	3.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	267.5	268.0	244.6	- 0.5	+ 22.9
Wholesale Trade	54.2	54.0	51.4	+ 0.2	+ 2.8
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	30.3	30.2	28.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	12.4	12.4	12.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	23.9	23.8	22.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Groceries and Related Products	7.3	7.3	6.7	0.0	+ 0.6
Groceries, General Line	3.3	3.3	3.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.3	3.3	3.4	0.0	- 0.1
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.0	- 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1985

Industry	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984	Net Change From: Jan. 1984	Net Change From: Feb. 1984
Retail Trade	213.3	214.0	193.2	- 0.7	+ 20.1
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	9.3	9.4	8.7	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	5.2	5.3	4.8	- 0.1	+ 0.4
General Merchandise Stores	26.4	27.6	25.7	- 1.2	+ 0.7
Department Stores	19.3	20.3	18.4	- 1.0	+ 0.9
Food Stores	38.5	38.7	34.6	- 0.2	+ 3.1
Grocery Stores	36.8	37.0	32.9	- 0.2	+ 3.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	55.0	54.8	51.9	+ 0.2	+ 3.1
Banking	15.0	15.1	14.5	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.9	15.0	14.4	- 0.1	+ 0.5
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.3	6.3	5.9	0.0	+ 0.4
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.3	8.4	8.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	12.0	11.9	11.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Life Insurance	5.8	5.8	5.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	209.1	206.8	182.0	+ 2.3	+ 27.1
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	15.8	15.2	15.4	+ 0.6	+ 0.4
Health Services	42.1	42.0	40.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.8
Hospitals	14.7	14.7	14.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Educational Services	27.8	27.1	17.8	+ 0.7	+ 10.0
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	19.5	18.9	9.7	+ 0.6	- 9.8
Total Government	252.9	247.5	237.6	+ 5.4	+ 15.3
Total Federal Government	37.6	37.5	36.7	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Total State Government	80.5	77.7	73.1	+ 2.8	+ 7.4
State Education	33.3	31.1	29.7	+ 2.2	+ 3.6
Other State Government	47.2	46.6	43.4	+ 0.6	+ 3.8
Total Local Government	134.8	132.3	127.8	+ 2.5	+ 7.0
Local Education	82.0	79.8	75.7	+ 2.2	+ 6.3
Other Local Government	52.8	52.5	52.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1985

Industry	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984	Net Change From: Jan. 1984	Net Change From: Feb. 1984
Manufacturing	374.7	378.1	375.2	- 3.4	- 0.5
Durable Goods	126.3	127.0	119.5	- 0.7	+ 6.8
Lumber and Wood Products	15.3	15.4	15.0	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.4	5.4	5.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.8	3.8	3.1	0.0	+ 0.7
Furniture and Fixtures	5.1	5.2	4.9	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Household Furniture	3.9	4.0	3.8	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.3	10.5	10.4	- 0.2	- 0.1
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.3	3.3	3.6	0.0	- 0.3
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.7	2.8	2.6	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	8.1	8.1	7.0	0.0	+ 1.1
Fabricated Metal Products	15.1	15.3	14.7	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.3	3.4	3.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.8	5.8	5.5	0.0	+ 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	31.0	31.2	29.6	- 0.2	+ 1.4
Construction and Related Machinery	1.7	1.7	2.0	0.0	- 0.3
Metalworking Machinery	4.8	4.9	4.5	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Special Industry Machinery	6.9	7.1	7.1	- 0.2	- 0.2
General Industrial Machinery	6.7	6.8	6.0	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	23.3	23.3	21.8	0.0	+ 1.5
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Household Appliances	3.0	3.1	2.9	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Electronic Components and Accessories	9.6	9.6	8.7	0.0	+ 0.9
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.2	3.2	3.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Transportation Equipment	8.3	8.2	6.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.6
Instruments and Related Products	6.2	6.2	5.7	0.0	+ 0.5
Medical Instruments and Supplies	3.5	3.5	3.0	0.0	+ 0.5
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.6	3.6	3.7	0.0	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	248.4	251.1	255.7	- 2.7	- 7.3
Food and Kindred Products	14.8	14.7	13.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Meat Products	4.9	4.8	4.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Beverages	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0

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TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1985

Industry	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984	Net Change From: Jan. 1984	Net Change From: Feb.. 1984
Textile Mill Products	108.1	109.5	114.8	- 1.4	- 6.7
Weaving Mills, Cotton	32.0	32.4	33.7	- 0.4	- 1.7
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	31.8	32.3	34.1	- 0.5	- 2.3
Knitting Mills	7.8	7.9	8.2	- 0.1	- 0.4
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.3	14.9	16.0	- 0.6	- 1.7
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.1	7.1	8.0	0.0	- 0.9
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	6.5	7.2	8.0	0.0	- 0.9
Floor Covering Mills	3.7	3.7	3.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.4	9.3	10.2	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.2	8.1	8.7	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.2	6.1	6.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	48.0	48.5	50.6	- 0.5	- 2.6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.0	10.1	10.5	- 0.1	- 0.5
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.1	7.2	7.7	- 0.1	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	17.0	16.9	17.8	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.7	6.7	6.7	0.0	0.0
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.3	2.3	2.5	0.0	- 0.2
Children's Outerwear	6.7	7.0	7.5	- 0.3	- 0.8
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.5	2.6	- 0.1	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.6	8.8	8.7	- 0.2	- 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	14.9	15.2	14.9	- 0.3	0.0
Paperboard Mills	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.1	4.1	4.2	0.0	- 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.2	4.5	4.3	- 0.3	- 0.1
Printing and Publishing	9.4	9.5	8.9	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Newspapers	4.2	4.2	3.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Commercial Printing	4.1	4.1	3.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.3	32.6	32.6	- 0.3	- 0.3
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.5	16.8	17.2	- 0.3	- 0.7
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	19.7	19.8	19.2	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.3	2.4	2.4	- 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.4	9.4	8.6	0.0	+ 0.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1985

Industry	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984	Net Change From: Jan. 1984	Net Change From: Feb. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1316.2	1314.5	1240.7	+ 1.7	+ 75.5
Total Private	1069.2	1068.8	1008.5	+ 0.4	+ 60.7
Construction	86.0	85.2	81.1	+ 0.8	+ 4.9
Manufacturing	376.5	379.9	377.0	- 3.4	- 0.5
Durable Goods	127.4	128.2	120.6	- 0.8	+ 6.8
Lumber and Wood Products	15.6	15.7	15.3	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.6	10.8	10.7	- 0.2	- 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	8.1	8.2	7.0	- 0.1	+ 1.1
Fabricated Metal Products	15.2	15.4	14.8	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	31.1	31.2	29.7	- 0.1	+ 1.4
Special Industry Machinery	6.9	7.1	7.1	- 0.2	- 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	23.5	23.4	22.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Nondurable Goods	249.1	251.7	256.4	- 2.6	- 7.3
Food and Kindred Products	15.1	14.8	14.0	+ 0.3	+ 1.1
Textile Mill Products	108.0	109.3	114.7	- 1.3	- 6.7
Weaving Mills, Cotton	33.8	32.7	35.6	+ 1.1	- 1.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	32.0	32.3	34.3	- 0.3	- 2.3
Knitting Mills	7.7	7.9	8.1	- 0.2	- 0.4
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.3	14.9	16.0	- 0.6	- 1.7
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.4	9.3	10.2	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Apparel and Other Textile Products	48.2	48.8	50.8	- 0.6	- 2.6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.0	10.3	10.6	- 0.3	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	17.1	17.1	17.9	0.0	- 0.8
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.6	8.7	8.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	14.9	15.2	14.9	- 0.3	0.0
Printing and Publishing	9.5	9.6	9.0	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.4	32.7	32.7	- 0.3	- 0.3
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.5	16.9	17.2	- 0.4	- 0.7

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1985

Industry	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984	Net Change From: Jan. 1984	Net Change From: Feb. 1984
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.2	56.0	54.8	+ 0.2	+ 1.4
Trucking and Warehousing	15.8	15.8	14.9	0.0	+ 0.9
Communication	11.7	11.8	12.8	- 0.1	- 1.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.6	17.5	16.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade	278.4	276.4	254.5	+ 2.0	+ 23.9
Wholesale Trade	55.1	54.7	52.2	+ 0.4	+ 2.9
Retail Trade	223.3	221.7	202.3	+ 1.6	+ 21.0
General Merchandise Stores	27.7	27.4	26.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.8
Food Stores	39.9	39.9	35.9	0.0	+ 4.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	56.3	56.0	53.1	+ 0.3	+ 3.2
Insurance Carriers	12.0	12.0	11.4	0.0	+ 0.6
Services	214.0	213.5	186.3	+ 0.5	+ 27.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	18.4	18.6	17.9	- 0.2	- 0.5
Educational Services	25.3	26.5	16.2	- 1.2	+ 9.1
Total Government	247.0	245.7	232.2	+ 1.3	+ 14.8
Total Federal Government	38.1	37.9	37.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Total State Government	78.4	78.0	71.2	+ 0.4	+ 7.2
Total Local Government	130.5	129.8	123.8	+ 0.7	+ 6.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1985

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	278.5	278.8	272.9	198.7	197.2	195.5
Construction	17.9	18.1	17.5	12.1	12.2	15.2
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.1	2.1	1.9	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	8.6	8.8	8.8	-	-	-
Manufacturing	99.7	100.9	100.6	28.7	28.6	27.7
Durable Goods	30.3	30.7	29.8	13.6	13.6	13.4
Furniture and Fixtures	.8	.8	.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.1	1.1	1.1
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.5	1.6	1.5
Primary and Fabricated Metals	1.5	1.5	5.9	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.6	2.6	2.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.7	12.0	11.9	3.2	3.2	3.2
Metalworking Machinery	2.2	2.3	2.3	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	5.0	5.2	5.2	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	1.2	1.2	1.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.7	6.7	6.2	1.9	1.9	1.9
Nondurable Goods	69.4	70.2	70.8	15.1	15.0	14.3
Food and Kindred Products	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.7	1.7	1.6
Textile Mill Products	33.6	33.9	34.5	1.9	2.0	2.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.3	11.5	11.2	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.8	11.0	11.6	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.4	1.4	1.4	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.3	3.2	3.5	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.4	2.3	2.3	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.6	1.6	1.7	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	10.4	10.6	11.0	2.3	2.3	2.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.9	2.0	2.3	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	5.9	6.0	6.4	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.1	4.1	4.2	1.7	1.6	1.2
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	2.9	2.9	3.0	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.5	2.5	2.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.0	8.2	7.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Petroleum	-	-	-	3.6	3.5	3.4
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.5	4.7	4.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.1	8.1	8.0	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.7	9.8	9.3	9.1	9.1	8.7
Transportation	1.0	1.0	1.1	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	4.5	4.5	4.1	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.2	3.2	3.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	59.9	60.0	57.7	41.2	41.8	40.7
Wholesale Trade	14.9	14.9	14.4	11.1	11.2	10.8
Retail Trade	45.0	45.1	43.3	30.1	30.6	29.9
General Merchandise Stores	6.3	6.4	6.3	4.2	4.4	4.2
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.7	4.8	4.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.4	11.4	10.7	15.7	15.8	15.2
Banking	-	-	-	5.5	5.6	5.5
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.7	4.6	4.3
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.6
Services	43.5	42.7	41.2	34.7	33.9	32.7
Business Services	-	-	-	9.4	9.4	7.9
Health Services	-	-	-	6.7	6.7	6.7
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.0	3.1	3.2
Total Government	36.1	35.6	35.6	56.9	55.5	55.0
Total Federal Government	1.9	1.9	1.8	8.0	7.9	7.6
Total State Government	9.3	9.1	9.4	31.0	29.9	30.0
Total Local Government	24.9	24.6	24.4	17.9	17.7	17.4

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

February, 1985

Industry	CHARLESTON Feb. 1985	CHARLESTON Jan. 1985	CHARLESTON Feb. 1984	ROCK HILL Feb. 1985	ROCK HILL Jan. 1985	ROCK HILL Feb. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	169.2	168.6	159.9	41.8	42.0	40.5
Construction	12.2	12.2	11.9	2.6	2.6	1.8
Manufacturing	19.9	20.1	19.2	12.3	12.5	12.8
Durable Goods	11.1	11.2	10.4	2.3	2.3	2.1
Lumber and Wood Products	1.5	1.6	1.5	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.2	1.2	1.3	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.8	2.7	2.4	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.8	8.9	8.8	10.0	10.2	10.7
Textile Mill Products	.6	.7	.6	4.9	4.9	5.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.4
Printing and Publishing	.9	.9	.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.1	2.1	2.2	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	8.8	8.7	7.8	6.2	6.2	6.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	40.9	41.2	37.8	7.1	7.1	6.8
Wholesale Trade	7.7	7.7	7.6	-	-	-
Retail Trade	33.2	33.5	30.2	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	7.7	7.6	7.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Services	30.3	30.2	28.7	6.9	6.9	6.4
Total Government	49.3	48.5	47.2	5.5	5.5	5.3
Total Federal Government	18.7	18.6	18.5	-	-	-
Total State Government	13.3	13.1	12.6	-	-	-
Total Local Government	17.3	16.8	16.1	-	-	-

Industry	ANDERSON Feb. 1985	ANDERSON Jan. 1985	ANDERSON Feb. 1984	FLORENCE Feb. 1985	FLORENCE Jan. 1985	FLORENCE Feb. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.8	47.8	47.8	45.9	46.1	45.0
Construction	2.1	2.1	1.7	3.0	3.1	2.9
Manufacturing	21.3	21.3	22.4	13.8	13.9	13.9
Durable Goods	5.2	5.2	4.8	4.5	4.6	4.6
Nondurable Goods	16.1	16.1	17.6	9.3	9.3	9.3
Textile Mill Products	9.4	9.4	10.4	3.0	2.9	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.2	2.2	2.8	2.0	2.1	2.4
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.4	9.5	9.2	10.0	10.0	9.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.9	1.9	1.8
Services	5.2	5.1	4.9	6.9	6.9	6.6
Total Government	6.9	6.9	6.8	8.3	8.3	8.0

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1985

Industry	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984	Net Change From Jan. 1984	Net Change From Feb. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	589.6	586.9	558.9	+ 2.7	+ 30.7
Total Private	445.6	446.4	424.2	- 0.8	+ 21.4
Construction	6.1	6.1	5.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Manufacturing	155.1	156.5	156.9	- 1.4	- 1.8
Durable Goods	40.2	40.5	38.0	- 0.3	+ 2.2
Lumber and Wood Products	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.7	3.7	3.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.1	8.3	7.9	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	13.9	13.9	13.0	0.0	+ 0.9
Instruments and Related Products	3.5	3.6	3.3	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Nondurable Goods	114.9	116.0	118.9	- 1.1	- 4.0
Food and Kindred Products	5.2	5.1	4.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Textile Mill Products	46.5	47.2	49.3	- 0.7	- 2.8
Weaving Mills, Cotton	13.7	14.0	14.5	- 0.3	- 0.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	13.7	13.9	14.7	- 0.2	- 1.0
Knitting Mills	5.9	6.0	6.2	- 0.1	- 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	41.0	41.5	42.9	- 0.5	- 1.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.1	9.1	9.5	0.0	- 0.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.8	14.8	15.4	0.0	- 0.6
Children's Outerwear	5.9	6.1	6.5	- 0.2	- 0.6
Paper and Allied Products	3.1	3.0	3.1	+ 0.1	0.0
Printing and Publishing	3.7	3.7	3.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.3	8.3	8.4	0.0	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.9	6.9	6.9	0.0	0.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	11.6	11.7	12.1	- 0.1	- 0.5
Communication	5.4	5.5	6.0	- 0.1	- 0.6
Wholesale and Retail Trade	122.0	122.4	112.1	- 0.4	+ 9.9
Wholesale Trade	13.3	13.3	12.7	0.0	+ 0.6
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.6	7.6	7.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.7	5.7	5.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Retail Trade	108.7	109.1	99.4	- 0.4	+ 9.3
General Merchandise Stores	19.8	20.7	19.3	- 0.9	+ 0.5
Food Stores	17.6	17.7	15.8	- 0.1	+ 1.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	33.8	33.9	32.1	- 0.1	+ 1.7
Banking	11.3	11.4	10.9	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Insurance Carriers	6.2	6.2	5.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Services	116.6	115.4	104.8	+ 1.2	+ 11.8
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	10.1	9.7	9.8	+ 0.4	+ 0.3
Health Services	34.7	34.7	33.4	0.0	+ 1.3
Hospitals	12.2	12.2	11.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Educational Services	15.9	15.5	10.7	+ 0.4	+ 5.2
Total Government	144.0	140.5	134.7	+ 3.5	+ 9.3
Total Federal Government	11.6	11.6	11.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Total State Government	43.6	42.0	39.7	+ 1.6	+ 3.9
State Education	16.7	15.5	14.9	+ 1.2	+ 1.8
Other State Government	26.9	26.5	24.8	+ 0.4	+ 2.1
Total Local Government	88.8	86.9	83.6	+ 1.9	+ 5.2
Local Education	62.4	60.7	57.5	+ 1.7	+ 4.9
Other Local Government	26.4	26.2	26.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
February, 1985

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984
MANUFACTURING	299.0	302.1	300.3	299.34	300.70	295.20	39.7	40.2	41.0	7.54	7.48	7.20
DURABLE GOODS	97.6	98.5	92.3	317.60	313.53	300.96	41.3	41.2	41.8	7.69	7.61	7.20
Lumber and Wood Products	12.9	13.1	12.6	294.56	297.19	286.62	41.9	42.7	44.3	7.03	6.96	6.47
Furniture and Fixtures	4.2	4.3	4.0	266.02	253.13	256.46	40.8	39.8	41.1	6.52	6.36	6.24
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.1	8.3	8.2	358.62	362.95	367.84	41.7	42.5	44.0	8.60	8.54	8.36
Fabricated Metal Products	12.0	12.0	11.6	298.05	295.37	278.50	39.9	39.7	39.9	7.47	7.44	6.98
Machinery, Except Electrical	22.0	22.2	20.9	349.02	343.20	330.50	42.0	41.6	42.7	8.31	8.25	7.74
Special Industry Machinery	4.7	4.9	4.9	316.11	323.05	299.52	41.0	41.9	41.6	7.71	7.71	7.20
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	17.8	17.9	16.7	281.07	276.06	253.83	40.5	40.3	40.1	6.94	6.85	6.33
Instruments and Related Products	5.2	5.2	4.7	298.26	295.46	279.21	39.4	39.5	38.3	7.57	7.48	7.29
NONDURABLE GOODS	201.4	203.6	208.0	290.94	294.18	293.45	39.0	39.7	40.7	7.46	7.41	7.21
Food and Kindred Products	9.9	9.9	9.0	251.08	263.33	250.51	38.1	40.7	39.7	6.59	6.47	6.31
Textile Mill Products	98.1	99.7	104.2	275.01	278.70	275.40	39.4	40.1	40.8	6.98	6.95	6.75
Weaving Mills, Cotton	30.7	31.1	32.4	281.30	283.50	276.34	39.9	40.5	40.4	7.05	7.00	6.84
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	28.9	29.4	31.1	272.88	277.81	284.82	37.9	38.8	40.4	7.20	7.16	7.05
Knitting Mills	7.2	7.4	7.6	280.56	262.28	247.65	42.0	39.5	40.6	6.68	6.64	6.10
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.1	12.6	13.4	281.25	286.80	292.85	38.9	40.0	41.6	7.23	7.17	7.04
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	3.0	2.8	286.88	315.15	248.28	41.1	44.2	39.1	6.98	7.13	6.35
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.6	8.6	9.2	248.18	255.23	252.14	39.9	41.3	41.2	6.22	6.18	6.12
Apparel and Other Textile Products	41.1	41.4	42.9	178.11	182.37	190.58	35.2	35.9	38.5	5.06	5.08	4.95
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.2	9.3	9.7	158.60	161.37	178.60	32.5	32.6	37.6	4.88	4.95	4.75
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.3	14.2	14.9	175.17	180.48	171.20	36.8	37.6	38.3	4.76	4.80	4.47
Paper and Allied Products	10.8	11.0	10.7	495.50	494.50	465.24	43.2	43.8	42.8	11.47	11.29	10.87
Printing and Publishing	5.0	5.0	4.8	294.41	292.57	288.70	37.6	37.8	38.7	7.83	7.74	7.46
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.4	20.6	20.8	449.53	449.35	440.77	41.7	41.8	42.3	10.78	10.75	10.42

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S
MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
February, 1985

CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands) Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984	AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours) Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984
All Manufacturing	14.6	14.7	14.2	408.61	411.66	357.79	45.1	44.6	41.7	9.06	9.23	8.58
Durable Goods	8.3	8.4	7.9	431.87	414.95	354.45	49.3	47.1	42.5	8.76	8.81	8.34
Nondurable Goods	6.3	6.3	6.3	376.83	407.63	360.60	39.5	41.3	40.7	9.54	9.87	8.86

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands) Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984	AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours) Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984
All Manufacturing	20.2	20.2	19.6	299.95	304.78	285.22	40.1	40.8	40.4	7.48	7.47	7.06
Durable Goods	9.4	9.4	9.2	288.29	291.37	267.15	39.6	40.3	39.0	7.28	7.23	6.85
Fabricated Metal Products	2.0	2.1	2.0	289.27	291.62	229.55	40.8	41.9	35.1	7.09	6.96	6.54
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.8	1.8	1.8	306.94	304.07	293.14	39.1	38.2	39.4	7.85	7.96	7.44
Nondurable Goods	10.8	10.8	10.3	310.59	316.00	301.91	40.6	41.2	41.7	7.65	7.67	7.24
Textile Mill Products	1.8	1.8	2.0	273.36	262.92	254.67	40.8	39.3	39.0	6.70	6.69	6.53
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.0	2.0	2.1	178.08	178.48	187.06	37.1	36.8	39.8	4.80	4.85	4.70

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands) Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984	AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours) Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984
All Manufacturing	76.1	76.8	77.1	295.07	294.26	285.31	40.2	40.2	40.7	7.34	7.32	7.01
Durable Goods	21.9	22.2	21.4	308.15	302.35	292.44	40.6	40.1	40.9	7.59	7.54	7.15
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.3	8.5	8.5	331.89	336.60	314.31	39.7	41.2	40.4	8.36	8.17	7.78
Nondurable Goods	54.1	54.6	55.6	289.60	290.65	282.17	40.0	40.2	40.6	7.24	7.23	6.95
Textile Mill Products	29.3	29.7	30.7	275.12	283.27	279.61	39.7	40.7	40.7	6.93	6.96	6.87
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.5	10.7	10.3	279.60	287.58	279.90	40.0	41.2	40.1	6.99	6.98	6.98
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.8	10.0	10.6	273.15	282.49	291.92	38.8	39.9	41.0	7.04	7.08	7.12
Knitting Mills	1.2	1.2	1.3	238.12	230.95	253.09	38.1	36.6	39.3	6.25	6.31	6.44
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.7	2.7	2.9	265.20	266.42	254.78	40.8	40.8	39.5	6.50	6.53	6.45
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.6	8.7	9.0	188.62	185.01	187.94	37.8	37.3	39.4	4.99	4.96	4.77
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.8	1.9	2.1	134.09	143.78	159.87	30.2	31.6	36.5	4.44	4.55	4.38
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.8	4.9	4.7	377.71	382.30	361.88	41.1	41.6	41.5	9.19	9.19	8.72

* Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
February, 1985

COUNTIES	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	FEB. 1985	JAN. 1985	FEB. 1984	FEB. 1985	JAN. 1985	FEB. 1984	FEB. 1985	JAN. 1985	FEB. 1984
ABBEVILLE-----	6,410	6,390	6,360	3,670	3,660	3,680	2,740	2,730	2,680
AIKEN---------	40,200	40,300	38,900	18,800	18,900	18,200	21,400	21,400	20,700
ALLENDALE-----	2,940	3,010	2,900	1,250	1,320	1,200	1,690	1,690	1,700
ANDERSON------	47,800	47,800	47,900	21,200	21,300	22,400	26,600	26,500	25,500
BAMBERG-------	4,570	4,570	4,530	1,810	1,800	1,800	2,760	2,770	2,730
BARNWELL------	7,490	7,490	7,390	3,310	3,300	3,480	4,180	4,190	3,910
BEAUFORT------	26,780	26,850	23,430	1,150	1,160	990	25,630	25,690	22,440
BERKELEY------	21,500	21,400	20,600	5,900	5,800	5,800	15,600	15,600	14,800
CALHOUN-------	3,790	3,800	3,850	2,220	2,220	2,300	1,570	1,580	1,550
CHARLESTON----	132,800	132,200	126,000	9,700	9,900	9,600	123,100	122,300	116,400
CHEROKEE------	15,790	15,910	14,970	8,220	8,310	7,810	7,570	7,600	7,160
CHESTER-------	10,910	10,980	11,580	5,620	5,700	6,400	5,290	5,280	5,180
CHESTERFIELD--	12,140	12,180	12,100	6,780	6,830	7,000	5,360	5,350	5,100
CLARENDON-----	6,210	6,250	6,250	1,780	1,820	1,920	4,430	4,430	4,330
COLLETON------	9,210	9,220	8,970	2,740	2,740	2,770	6,470	6,480	6,200
DARLINGTON----	19,810	19,810	19,150	7,600	7,600	7,750	12,210	12,210	11,400
DILLON--------	9,150	9,210	9,110	3,860	3,890	4,010	5,290	5,320	5,100
DORCHESTER----	14,900	15,000	13,300	4,300	4,400	3,800	10,600	10,600	9,500
EDGEFIELD-----	4,510	4,510	4,340	2,140	2,160	2,120	2,370	2,350	2,220
FAIRFIELD-----	6,530	6,530	6,150	2,490	2,490	2,300	4,040	4,040	3,850
FLORENCE------	46,100	46,200	45,000	13,900	13,900	13,900	32,200	32,300	31,100
GEORGETOWN----	15,070	15,000	15,720	4,350	4,300	4,250	10,720	10,700	11,470
GREENVILLE----	157,100	157,500	153,100	49,900	50,300	50,600	107,200	107,200	102,500
GREENWOOD-----	27,750	27,770	27,290	13,070	13,190	13,230	14,680	14,580	14,060
HAMPTON-------	5,020	5,030	4,960	1,830	1,830	1,850	3,190	3,200	3,110
HORRY---------	49,690	49,470	42,830	6,520	6,630	7,450	43,170	42,840	35,380
JASPER--------	3,130	3,120	3,010	190	190	200	2,940	2,930	2,810
KERSHAW-------	14,670	14,670	14,840	7,090	7,100	7,560	7,580	7,570	7,280
LANCASTER-----	16,890	17,720	17,560	9,020	9,790	9,760	7,870	7,930	7,800
LAURENS-------	17,650	17,610	17,050	8,150	8,130	8,070	9,500	9,480	8,980
LEE-----------	3,080	3,080	2,990	1,040	1,040	1,020	2,040	2,040	1,970
LEXINGTON-----	44,300	44,100	43,400	13,300	13,200	13,500	31,000	30,900	29,900
McCORMICK-----	1,920	1,920	1,820	810	810	770	1,110	1,110	1,050
MARION--------	10,630	11,080	11,040	4,820	5,180	5,260	5,810	5,900	5,780
MARLBORO------	8,510	8,510	8,710	4,170	4,170	4,500	4,340	4,340	4,210
NEWBERRY------	10,410	10,430	10,350	4,810	4,830	5,030	5,600	5,600	5,320
OCONEE--------	19,930	20,220	19,210	9,620	9,880	9,500	10,310	10,340	9,710
ORANGEBURG----	26,320	26,360	25,340	9,390	9,470	8,960	16,930	16,890	16,380
PICKENS-------	30,900	30,900	30,500	12,300	12,500	12,300	18,600	18,400	18,200
RICHLAND------	154,400	153,100	152,100	15,400	15,400	14,200	139,000	137,700	137,900
SALUDA--------	3,020	3,010	2,920	1,210	1,200	1,210	1,810	1,810	1,710
SPARTANBURG---	90,500	90,400	89,300	37,500	38,100	37,700	53,000	52,300	51,600
SUMTER--------	28,830	28,970	27,770	8,770	8,910	8,600	20,060	20,060	19,170
UNION---------	9,840	9,830	9,650	5,610	5,600	5,510	4,230	4,230	4,140
WILLIAMSBURG--	9,120	9,130	8,990	3,300	3,290	3,180	5,820	5,840	5,810
YORK----------	41,900	42,100	40,600	12,300	12,500	12,800	29,600	29,600	27,800

NOTE: See Technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
February, 1985

COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	FEB. 1985	JAN. 1985	FEB. 1984	FEB. 1985	JAN. 1985	FEB. 1984	FEB. 1985	JAN. 1985	FEB. 1984
ABBEVILLE-----	9,510	9,230	9,170	1,130	1,080	1,030	11.9	11.7	11.2
AIKEN---------	44,680	44,540	42,840	3,590	3,700	3,720	8.0	8.3	8.7
ALLENDALE-----	3,860	3,840	3,870	460	470	580	11.9	12.2	15.0
ANDERSON------	62,860	61,590	60,530	5,940	5,910	4,850	9.4	9.6	8.0
BAMBERG-------	7,000	6,890	6,990	620	680	790	8.9	9.9	11.3
BARNWELL------	10,080	10,020	9,770	740	910	720	7.3	9.1	7.4
BEAUFORT------	33,950	34,630	29,740	1,660	1,940	2,050	4.9	5.6	6.9
BERKELEY------	42,540	42,620	39,600	2,410	3,300	2,440	5.7	7.7	6.2
CALHOUN-------	6,840	6,780	6,800	460	550	450	6.7	8.1	6.6
CHARLESTON----	118,090	115,960	111,350	5,730	5,880	7,300	4.9	5.1	6.6
CHEROKEE------	24,440	24,060	22,770	1,650	1,650	1,650	6.8	6.9	7.2
CHESTER-------	14,200	13,920	14,130	2,100	2,010	1,540	14.8	14.4	10.9
CHESTERFIELD--	19,680	19,240	18,880	1,930	1,850	1,540	9.8	9.6	8.2
CLARENDON-----	11,950	11,800	11,770	1,230	1,320	1,160	10.3	11.2	9.9
COLLETON------	13,110	12,900	12,700	1,050	1,100	1,170	8.0	8.5	9.2
DARLINGTON----	27,470	27,240	25,840	2,860	3,210	2,490	10.4	11.8	9.6
DILLON--------	14,860	14,760	13,950	1,880	2,050	1,250	12.7	13.9	9.0
DORCHESTER----	26,340	25,890	24,540	1,260	1,320	1,320	4.8	5.1	5.4
EDGEFIELD-----	8,140	7,910	7,730	600	590	570	7.4	7.5	7.4
FAIRFIELD-----	10,440	10,460	9,530	790	890	640	7.6	8.5	6.7
FLORENCE------	52,580	52,480	50,110	4,620	5,570	4,240	8.8	10.6	8.5
GEORGETOWN----	21,200	21,340	21,400	3,280	3,920	3,150	15.5	18.4	14.7
GREENVILLE----	148,780	146,360	142,670	8,130	8,610	8,410	5.5	5.9	5.9
GREENWOOD-----	28,420	27,850	26,810	2,790	2,660	2,160	9.8	9.6	8.1
HAMPTON-------	7,250	7,170	7,160	590	650	700	8.1	9.1	9.8
HORRY---------	68,560	67,870	58,250	7,040	7,800	6,130	10.3	11.5	10.5
JASPER--------	6,020	5,860	5,730	500	490	520	8.3	8.4	9.1
KERSHAW-------	18,160	17,780	17,790	1,570	1,590	1,390	8.6	8.9	7.8
LANCASTER-----	22,170	21,760	21,400	3,280	2,340	2,190	14.8	10.8	10.2
LAURENS-------	22,040	21,480	20,900	2,000	1,880	1,980	9.1	8.8	9.5
LEE-----------	7,730	7,600	7,450	750	810	780	9.7	10.7	10.5
LEXINGTON-----	71,340	69,990	68,920	2,950	3,150	3,140	4.1	4.5	4.6
McCORMICK-----	3,180	3,100	3,090	520	500	600	16.4	16.1	19.4
MARION--------	15,500	15,990	15,540	2,080	2,370	1,870	13.4	14.8	12.0
MARLBORO------	11,280	11,060	11,470	1,740	1,740	1,920	15.4	15.7	16.7
NEWBERRY------	15,520	15,230	15,050	990	970	890	6.4	6.4	5.9
OCONEE--------	22,680	22,140	21,380	2,400	2,050	2,260	10.6	9.3	10.6
ORANGEBURG----	38,460	37,520	36,280	3,410	3,260	3,110	8.9	8.7	8.6
PICKENS-------	42,380	42,120	41,410	2,840	3,390	3,660	6.7	8.0	8.8
RICHLAND------	134,090	132,290	130,400	5,330	6,440	6,550	4.0	4.9	5.0
SALUDA--------	6,720	6,570	6,420	540	560	550	8.0	8.5	8.6
SPARTANBURG---	105,350	102,410	99,300	8,020	7,090	6,390	7.6	6.9	6.4
SUMTER--------	35,630	35,280	34,040	2,830	3,080	3,060	7.9	8.7	9.0
UNION---------	12,890	12,580	12,520	1,440	1,380	1,550	11.2	11.0	12.4
WILLIAMSBURG--	17,110	16,850	16,500	1,720	1,860	1,610	10.1	11.0	9.8
YORK----------	59,960	57,570	57,500	4,850	3,990	3,820	8.1	6.9	6.6

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1984 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Leasharn Hopkins, Beth Mays, Geraldine Taylor, Lynn Rollins, Ginger Gurganus, Henry Clay, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Julia McCarthy, Geri Sims, Russell Smith and Ted Gladden.